

U. S. AGREES TO PLAN FOR MEXICAN SETTLEMENT

Russians Are Now Well On Their Way To Lemberg

WHILE BRITISH CONTINUE
METHODICAL SUCCESS THE
RUSSIANS CAPTURE BRODY

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)

LONDON, July 28.—While the battle of the Somme is continuing with methodical success for the British forces, the Russians are able to announce another important victory in the capture of Brody. This Galician town, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, is a great railway junction and it had been expected the Austrians would retain it at all costs. The swift success of this Russian stroke was unexpected and may lead to the capture of Lemberg itself.

The Russians, according to a report from Petrograd, also have broken the whole Austro-German front west of Lutsk. In this success they are reported to have captured two generals, 9,000 prisoners and 46 guns.

The fall of Brody is a serious threat to Lemberg and the rapid and successful advance of General Sakharoff's forces menaces the whole Austro-German line of communications from the north to the south.

For the present, Kiev yields in importance to Lemberg. The position on this portion of the Russian front seems to be that General Kaledine, having driven General Von Linsingen's left wing behind the Stokhod river, has suspended his advance toward Kiev and is holding up the great Teutonic forces there, while General Sakharoff is pressing on toward Lemberg, which is defended by the forces of General Boehm-Ermolli.

Petrograd correspondents attribute the successes over the Austro-Germans entirely to the overwhelming superiority of the Russian artillery and Russia's apparently endless supplies of ammunition.

Tonight's official report of the British war office shows that the British are continuing their successful progress. The whole of Longueval now is in their hands as well as the Delville wood, from which they drove the fifth Brandenburg division.

The final capture of Delville wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken July 17, but was afterward abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval has been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign. The possession of this wood and of Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British forces.

BATTLE SHIPS
AND CRUISERS
STILL NEEDED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Captain W. Sims of the battleship Nevada, who was one of the star witnesses before the congressional naval committee during preparation of the naval bill, has reported in response to a request from Secretary Daniels that the battle off Jutland in which British battle cruisers bore the brunt of the German fire, has not changed his belief as outlined at the committee hearings that both battle cruisers and battleships are essential types to round out the American navy.

Captain Sims' report, dated July 9, never has been given out by the navy department. Secretary Daniels took exception to some passages in it as open to criticism on grounds of neutrality and requested that another be submitted in its place. It was made public tonight as originally submitted, however, by Representative Oliver, a member of the house naval committee who had written Captain Sims asking whether the battle had changed his views.

The captain replied that in his opinion there was nothing in available accounts of the fight to justify any argument against the necessity for battle cruisers, and that the only surprise to naval critics was the extent to which the British battle cruisers were when pitted against battleships. The report says in part:

"I have read carefully the American press accounts of the action and the number of ships involved from England which give a much fuller account. The latter includes two comparative articles published in Land and Water by Pollen the well known naval critic.

"As Mr. Pollen indicates the accounts are published under control of the censor. For example, the admiralty permitted Mr. Pollen to make certain very negative statements concerning the causes of the sinking of the battle cruisers, but declines for the present to publish the real cause. This is a common procedure while a war is in progress. For the same reason, that is, to avoid loss of prestige, even radical mistakes in tactics may be defended.

"For the above reasons it may be said that the British battle cruisers are being suppressed, the reasons being both military and political.

"In view of this possible and even probable condition, an opinion regarding the action should be considered only with extreme reservation. This reservation being clearly understood, the following comments are submitted, based only upon the known essential facts.

"Referring to Mr. Pollen's article, and particularly to the diagram illustrating the relative positions of the British main body and battle cruisers, and the German main body and their battle cruisers, at the time of the first contact, it is evident that the British battle cruisers were in a position to make a direct attack on the German main body, and that the German battle cruisers were in a position to make a direct attack on the British main body.

"Assuming the above forces in the relative positions indicated, and considering the great superiority of the British, both in numbers and in power, one of two things must have happened:

"(1) The British would have defeated the German main body, or (2) the British would have defeated the German battle cruisers, or (3) the British would have defeated the German main body and battle cruisers.

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GARDINER TELLS WHY
WOULDN'T TAKE OATH

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 28.—Private L. O. Gardiner, the New Mexico national guardman, whose court martial has been ordered for August 7 for refusing to take the federal oath, made public tonight his reasons for his refusal.

A cook by trade, he said that he enlisted in the militia under a promise of \$45 a month as company cook. On his first pay day he found he received but fifty cents daily. When the time came for signing the muster roll, he accordingly refused. For this, he was placed in the stockade.

Gardiner declared that he will fight the case to a finish, basing his defense on the contention that he was deceived by the recruiting officer.

He also claims that he has three children to support, which he is unable to do on \$15 a month.

A pilot was reported to have arrived at the Deutschland's pier about the time the extra men went on the Timmins, but officers of the Maryland Pilots' Association said no pilot had been supplied the submarine and that none so far had been requisitioned.

Testing of the submarine engines continued today. This has been going on for several days and when it became known that several conferences took place today between Constructor Gustave Frusac and Captains Koenig and Hensch, a theory was evolved that some defect in the machinery still existed. This was denied officially, however, and it was said the tests simply were to keep everything in working order.

Reports Seeing Warship

NORFOLK, Va., July 28.—Lieutenant Commander Louis Shann, of the United States cruiser Newport, today he had forwarded an official report to Washington corroborating the statement of officers of the United States battleship Louisiana that an unidentified warship was within the Virginia capes last Tuesday morning and further declaring that he saw it moving outward to sea. The report of Commander Shann contains the first official declaration that a warship was seen leaving the capes.

"I am confident that I saw the same vessel that Louisiana reported," said Commander Shann, "and while I cannot say that it was a British cruiser, I do know that it was a warship."

The British foreign office claims that the allegation of the German government that Captain Fryatt had with him a watch bearing an inscription commending him for an attempt to ram a submarine was untrue.

Captain Fryatt was known as a "pirate" because of his alleged activities in the channel and the North sea.

The foreign office also has sent a protest to the American embassy asking for the immediate release of five sailors held in German custody in the channel and the North sea.

Brutal Law Violation

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Germany's execution of Captain Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamship Brummer, for an alleged attempt to ram a submarine, is regarded in Allied quarters as a brutal violation of international law, likely to result in prompt retaliation measures by Great Britain.

It is contended that, if a hostile submarine approached the Brummer, it was in effect, an attack and that Captain Fryatt, in making a counter attack by attempting to ram, subjected himself only to treatment as a prisoner of war in case of capture.

Reprisals by the allies, it is feared, might be followed by a change in the German submarine policy, which has since the last autumn been directed against merchant ships without provision for safety of passengers and crews.

SIX DIE IN AUTO CRASH

DETROIT, July 28.—Six persons were instantly killed this afternoon near the village of Wayne, 18 miles west of Detroit, when the automobile they occupied was struck by an interurban car.

Working Girl Is
Declared Mother
Disputed Child

CHICAGO, July 28.—Margaret Ryan, a Canadian working girl, was today declared by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States district court, to be the mother of a year old child claimed by Mrs. Anna Dollie Ledgerwood Matters and given the custody of the infant.

Precious to the opening of the final day of the federal court hearing, against Mrs. Matters charging forgoing a spurious heir on the probate court and perjury were dismissed in the state court.

"Where the question of maternity is involved, the real mother will not stand mute," Judge Landis said in announcing his decision.

The decision followed a speech in which the judge bitterly censured the Misericordia hospital at Ottawa, Ont., the sisters in charge and certain attendants. It was in this hospital that Mrs. Matters, widow of a banker, claimed to have given birth to the child. Certain hospital attendants at first supported her claim, then repudiated their testimony and in later hearings declared that Margaret Ryan was his mother, and that it was taken from her and given to the Chicago widow.

Say Men Are Innocent

DENVER, July 28.—J. W. S. Cornell and R. G. Lukens were partners in a phonograph business in Denver, and it was said here, left a week ago on a business trip through Nebraska. Cornell, who is about 30 years old, was formerly postmaster at Insmont, Colo., where he is said to have a summer hotel. His father lives at Brazine, Kas.

According to advices here tonight, the men, who were taken by a posse, declare they are innocent. It was said they had a large sum of money in their possession when they started on a business trip through Nebraska.

DEUTSCHLAND'S
TUG HAS EXTRA
CREW ON BOARD

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

BALTIMORE, July 28.—An extra crew today went aboard the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which is to tow the submarine Deutschland to the capes. Afterward a conference was held on the tug by Captain Paul Koenig, the Deutschland's commander, Captain Frederick Hensch of the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, and Captain Zach Cullison of the tugboat.

A pilot was reported to have arrived at the Deutschland's pier about the time the extra men went on the Timmins, but officers of the Maryland Pilots' Association said no pilot had been supplied the submarine and that none so far had been requisitioned.

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PROPOSAL OF THE DE FACTO
GOVERNMENT ACCEPTABLE IF
COMMISSION'S SCOPE BROADER

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—General Carranza was informed tonight in a note handed to his ambassador here that the Washington government is prepared to submit to a joint international commission the task of seeking a solution of border problems. The proposal of the de facto government for a commission is accepted, however, with the suggestion that the powers of the commissioners be enlarged beyond the limits proposed in the Mexican note of July 12.

Agreement to this suggestion is expected and it was stated officially tonight that the American members would be appointed and the commission be assembled at some point in the United States at an early date.

Following is the full text of Acting Secretary Polk's note as delivered to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, after it had been approved today by President Wilson and his cabinet:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 13th last, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the secretary of foreign relations of your government, and to request that you will be good enough to transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's note transmitted under date of July 12 by Eliseo Arredondo, your government's confidential agent in Washington, informing me that your excellency has received instructions from the first chief of the constitutional army charged with the executive power of the union to propose that each of our governments name three commissioners, who shall hold conferences at some place to be mutually agreed upon and decide forthwith the question relating to the evacuation of American forces now in Mexico, and to draw up and conclude a protocol of agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the forces of both countries, also to determine the origin of the incursion to date in order to fix the responsibility thereof and definitely to settle the differences now pending or those which may arise between the two countries on account of the same or a similar reason; all of which should be subject to the approval of both governments.

"In reply I have the honor to state that I have laid your excellency's note before the president, and have received his instructions to inform your excellency that the government of the United States is disposed to accept the proposal of the Mexican government in the same spirit of frank candor and sincerity as is made. This government believes, and suggests, however, that the powers of the proposed commission should be enlarged so that, if happily, a solution satisfactory to both governments of the question now before your excellency's communication may be reached, the commission may also consider such other matters the friendly arrangement of which would tend to improve the relations of the two countries; it being understood that such recommendations as the commission may make shall not be binding upon the respective governments until formally accepted by them.

"Should this proposal be accepted by your excellency's government, I have the honor to state that this government will proceed to appoint its commissioners, and to appoint after consultation with your excellency's government the time and place and other details of the proposed conferences.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my highest consideration.

"FRANK L. POLK, Acting Secretary of State."

Appointment of the American commissioners will await General Carranza's reply. If he approves the suggestion that the scope of the commission's deliberations be enlarged as desired by the United States, it is expected his note will be accompanied by authorization to Mr. Arredondo to confer with Mr. Polk as to the time and place of the meeting.

President Wilson is understood to have at least a score of men under consideration for appointment as commissioners. Among them are Chief Justice White, Major General Goethals, former governor of the Canal Zone; Frederick Lehman, former solicitor general, and Louis D.

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British Foreign Office
Has Blacklist Protest

LONDON, July 28.—The protest of the United States government against the British statutory blacklist was delivered to the foreign office late today, but officials there not having time to master its contents, refuse to discuss it. It is known that while the note is couched in softer language than the mails detention documents, it nevertheless plainly states that the United States government cannot admit the validity of the blacklist on account of the far-reaching effect its ramifications will have on the trade of its citizens.

The British government is informed the note will be given out to the American press on Monday, but there is no indication as yet of the time of its publication here. A diplomat familiar with the contents of the note, states that its publication here is liable to cause much surprise, as for the last week Washington correspondents of English newspapers have conveyed the impression that the agitation in the United States against the blacklist has so far ceased that there was little likelihood of the American government taking any action in the matter. No later than yesterday, several papers here stated that the agitation was so dead that no protest would be sent.

Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, stated today that the contracts of George W. McNear of San Francisco has with Australian firms would not be affected by the blacklist.

LAST GERMAN STRONGHOLDS
IN LONGUEVAL ARE TAKEN
BY THE BRITISH TROOPS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

LONDON, July 28.—The last German strongholds in Longueval have been captured by the British troops, according to the official statement given out tonight by the war office. In hand fighting continued throughout the day in the vicinity of Pucierre, the statement adds.

The British statement today says: "After severe fighting we have driven the fifth Brandenburg division from their remaining positions in Delville wood, capturing three officers and 158 men.

"The whole wood is now in our hands and two German counter attacks have been beaten off with heavy losses to the enemy.

"We made further progress in Longueval village and near Pucierre and in the latter area we captured forty-eight wounded Germans.

"Last night the enemy guns were active against our new positions and there were heavy artillery duels in various sectors of the battle area.

"Near Neuve-Chapelle small parties of Germans succeeded in entering our front trenches at two points but immediately were driven out by a counter attack leaving a few wounded in our hands.

Northeast of Souchez and at several other points our artillery shelled the enemy front line and communication trenches."

A Turkish army estimated at 70,000 strong, now is concentrated in the Humarran plains for the defense of Hungary, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Lausanne, Switzerland. The dispatch adds that the Austrian emperor has gone to Innsbruck, where intense excitement prevails.

Germans Flee Before Bayonets

PARIS (Via London) July 28.—In attacks by the Germans against French positions south of Sainte Marie, in the Vosges, resulted in their gaining a lodgment in the advanced French trenches, says the official statement given out tonight. The statement adds, however, that

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MANY DEATHS DURING DAY
FROM THE EXCESSIVE HEAT

CHICAGO, July 28.—The torrid wave which has been hanging over the middle west for nearly a month today spread northward and sent the mercury to 102 degrees at Marquette, Mich., and Green Bay, Wis. The torridity continued with insignificant abatement in all other central states, but tonight Forecaster Mitchell, in charge of the local government weather bureau, said signs of relief in the Canadian northwest were in sight.

The heat today was the greatest ever recorded here.

Some of the hottest places today were Erie, South Dakota, and Keokuk and Davenport, Iowa, and Peoria and Springfield, Illinois.

In Chicago the maximum today was 97 and with the "continued fair and warm" prediction for tomorrow, Mr. Mitchell promised a maximum "between 95 and 100."

Excessive heat is blamed for the death of 24 persons in Chicago during the last 24 hours, according to reports made to the police tonight.

Scores of persons were prostrated by the heat today.

Sign of End

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Hot weather continued today over much of the country east of the Mississippi, though showers brought some relief to southern New England. New York, the Ohio valley and the south, and a chilling area of high pressure from Hudson bay sent the mercury downward to morning in New England, but the weather bureau says the late wave over the interior shows no signs of dissipating.

Relief in New York

NEW YORK, July 28.—After more than two weeks of torrid weather, with greater humidity than at any time since 1896, relief came today to sweltering New York. The long money period ended with a drop of thirty-seven per cent in humidity and